

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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PRICE, ONE PENNY

To the War Poet. ROBERT UNTERMEYER.

You sung the battle;
Boldly you called for the muskets to rattle;
And bade the bugles lift to the breeze.
Glory: you sang from your couch,
With a weak and sagging pouch;
You uttered your militant prattle—
You sung the battle.
What was your singing for?
With its two-penny craving for gore,
With its cheap and shoddy glamour
False to the core.
Evil enough is the poisonous clamor,
Why should you yamour for war?

Safe in your club or your den,
You watch them go past you again;
Other than when you first sung them,
Thankful that you're not among them;
Soldiers no longer—but men.
Men—and young boys—who were hot with the
breath
Of your ardour and noisy ferment.
Look at them now, they are broken and spent;
Are you not glad that your doggerel
Sent hundreds of these to their death?

Go now! Stop clearing your throat,
Drop those fat hands that smote
Your twanging and trumpery hate.
Go now! and learn from that battered recruit
Of his jubilant sixty days.
Of the horror that crowded the dawn,
Of a fragrant and peace-breathing lawn
Turned to a roaring blaze.
Of frantic drums that blustered and beat
A nightmare retreat.
Of sickness—of death-dealing stenches.
Of the blundering fight thro' the sleet
Waist-high in the water-filled trenches.
Of women ravished in a gust
Of horrible, hasty lust;
And children conceived with the crippling
weight
Of frenzied and cancerous hate.

The dawn settling down like a blight
Screening unnameable hordes;
And searchlights stabbing the night
With blinding and bodiless swords.
A sudden of cries
And death dropping down from the skies

What was your singing for—
That music—that darest to enamor
The crowd with the glamor
It could not ignore?
Go! with your falsetto roar,
Go! with your ready-made glamor,
Why should you stay here, to gargle and
stammer of war?

The Passing Show.

Proof is something that the guilty hate—
exposure makes them mad.

Capitalists resent the idea that they do
nothing. They certainly do something—
they draw interest, rent, and profit.

The human hive is run by drones and
infested by parasites.

Only the few see the coming change and
are prepared for its coming.

Capitalism kills off the physically fit and
leaves the unfit to perpetuate the race. It
miseducates the child and makes for a pre-
judiced manhood.

Socialism urges you to think for your-
self. Capitalism penalises thinking and
discourages progress.

Socialism will not take the farm from
the farmer nor the home from the worker,
but it will allow no one to own a million
acres or a street.

If you want the system under which you
are defrauded to continue, vote for either
of the old parties. If you want it to end,
there is only one thing to do—work to end
it.

When the workers of the Common-
wealth really awake up they will run past
their blind leaders and rush the goal.

Workers of the world, unite, not with
the exploiters, but against them. It is the
only hope you have of losing your chains
and winning anything else.

Workers in many of the big unions are
refusing to work with German or Aus-
trian-born comrades. They are a long way
from being class-conscious or ripe for the
One Big Union—eh?

The daily press is encouraging the fools
to write letters on such subjects as "In-

Recruiting.



RECRUITING SERGEANT: "Come on, Your King and Country need you."

tern the Germans" and "Should Socialists
be interned?" Where fools rush in the
experts fear to tread.

Why should men fight for the products
of labor when one man can produce
enough for ten? Why do they ostracise
Germans and Austrians and fight for land-
lords and profiteers?

The law penalises the man who lives on
the earnings of prostitutes, but shuts its
eyes when a man pays wages that drive
girls to prostitution.

The roar of the guns in Europe is but
the thunder of the storm about to burst
upon capitalism.

Italy is said to be rejoicing at the pro-
spect of entering the war. The Allies are
also rejoicing and saying, "Come in and
swim, the blood's fine."

In ancient times, with rude implements,
a slave could maintain himself and pro-
duce a surplus for his master. To-day he
can produce many times as much, and it
is hard to find a master.

Discontent when backed by ignorance
means disruption. When enlightened it
makes for advancement.

Socialism does not thrive upon dogmas.
It lives, thrives and has its bases on facts.

In union there is strength, but when
prejudice and racial hatred step in the
strength is vitiated.

The world needs heroes. Not the kind
that kill, but the kind that save and work
for future good. And it has now more and
needs more than ever before in human
history.

Lies about Socialism and slander on
Socialists are not arguments. The liar and
slanderer always present stronger reasons
why they should be let alone than they do
against those they attack.

Socialism is the only movement that in-
sists that the worker is entitled to his full
social product. All others want to give
part of it to someone who doesn't pro-
duce. They are unjust.

Every man is entitled to a job, but un-
der the present system he has to hunt for
it. Under Socialism he will easily find it.

Winston Churchill, who was so over-
joyed when war was declared, has fizzed
out, and is leaving the Admiralty. He has
quarrelled with Lord Fisher and other sea
lords, and is in a fair way of becoming a
national scapegoat. The war will prob-
ably burst some other bubble reputations
before it is over.

Premier Holman, N.S.W., is co-operat-
ing with the military authorities with a
view to securing the necessary buildings
for accommodating wounded soldiers from
the Dardanelles. How would Government
House, Parliament House, and the Angli-
can and Roman Catholic cathedrals do?

G. S. Beeby, ex-Labor Minister in
N.S.W. Government, has abandoned the
Labor disguise, and is contesting the
Armidale seat against his old Labor mates.
His progress has been the usual one of the
Labor fakir. Such gentry secure the ear
of the worker, scramble into Parliament
on his vote, use the position to prove their
usefulness to the enemy, and finally throw
off the mask and stand forth as the
avowed champion of vested interests.

Carmichael, late Minister for Education
in N.S.W. Labor Government, is now rush-
ing round yelling for conscription. He
wants every man to be compelled to fight,
but it doesn't seem to occur to him that
example is better than preaching. He is
young enough and big enough to be at the
front, and is, moreover, bursting with
patriotic military ardor. He is just the
sort that ought to be the first to enrol.
Instead of fighting with the jawbone of an
ass he should get to it with his gun.

The Italian Prime Minister had a "dis-
tinguished" and "interested audience" in
the Chamber of Deputies when he made
his appeal for extraordinary powers in
view of the nation's intervention in the
war. The Ambassadors of Britain, Japan,
Russia, France, and the United States
were present. There was tremendous en-
thusiasm, and the vote was carried amidst
shouts of "Long live the King" and
"Long live Italy." The vote was carried
by 367 to 54. The Socialists voted with
the minority.

"Every worker in my electorate belongs
to the Australian Workers' Union, and
rightly so, because that union has bettered
the condition of the workers."—Page,
M.H.R. Not by voting for Page, though.

According to Federal Statistician
Knibbs, 52,878,122 bushels of wheat were
exported from Australia last year. Also
174,217 tons of flour went abroad to where
profits were highest. Meanwhile the pro-
ducers here were watching prices soaring
upwards.

"Eight or nine of the largest Sydney
brickworks have closed down, and some
700 or 800 men are out of work. The
yards are stacked with millions of bricks,
for which there is no demand."—News
item. And instead of being employed to
build houses the workers are being sent to
Europe to slaughter other workers there.

Attorney-General Hughes says he is not
prepared to go any further in the direc-
tion of nationalising the law. The "devil's
brigade" would probably prove too strong
for the Labor party.

There seems something attractive in the
tramp's life. Mogford Hamlet, N.S.W.
Government Analyst, is a born tramp, and
but for circumstances would probably
have been constantly on the road. He has
made several trips from Sydney to Mel-
bourne and from Brisbane to Sydney.
Now he is retiring after 30 years in Gov-
ernment employment, and rumor has it
that he is going to devote the rest of his
life to his favorite pastime. Of course, he

won't sleep out or go hungry as the ordi-
nary swaggie often has to do, nor will he
be asked to sample the woodpile for a bit
of tucker.

N.S.W. Labor Government is showing
the Libs. how to do it. Several Ministers
have faithful press agents to boom their
virtues and prod the other fellow. They
have taken a leaf out of the travelling
showman's book.

The late "Butty" McMahon, Sydney's
premier carrier, left a little hoard of
£236,325 behind when he died. He had
over £31,000 on deposit in the banks, while
his draught horses ran to £9,092. He used
to drive round the city in old clothes and
a dilapidated buggy watching the carters
to see that they didn't go to sleep instead
of working to increase his pile. He was a
typical "self-made man."

"When a snug, church-going contrac-
tor takes advantage of the haste and neces-
sity of the War Office to palm off upon
our soldiers shoddy for khaki, and com-
pressed wood-pulp for leather, ill-feeds
our recruits, and houses them in leaky
huts, we are neither surprised nor in-
dignant. He is only following the imme-
morial custom of his tribe."—Jerome K.
Jerome. The tribe of profiteers.

A reader writing from Queensland
states:—

"I have often intended writing to you
to say how much I appreciate the weekly
treat you provide. The freshness and
originality of the 'International' is a sur-
prising feature when contrasted with the
dope supplied by the dailies. I have only
been a reader a few months, but have
learned more in that time from your paper
than from any other I read. It was only
by accident that I first got it. A pious
neighbor had one posted to him, and was
so disgusted at it that he read some of it
to me to rouse me against Socialism. It
had the opposite effect, and from being
merely interested I became a constant
reader. Now I wouldn't be without it."

Let us hope that every pious person will
adopt the same method of showing his dis-
gust.

"We are fighting Germany, Austria,
and Drink. As far as I can see the great-
est of these deadly foes is Drink."—Lloyd
George. This significant declaration had
an electrical effect in Britain. It was like
a bolt from the blue. The "Trade" was
profoundly alarmed. The temperance
party was elated. The clergy had some-
thing to say—or at least those had who
had no shares in distilleries and breweries.
Everybody had something to say about the
remissness of the working man in the fac-
tories where munitions of war are made.
And this remissness was attributed to
drink. Even King George was moved to
write a letter to the Chancellor of the
Exchequer announcing his intention of
setting an example by swearing off grog
and prohibiting its use in the royal house-
hold. Immediately the cry "Follow the
King" was raised, and an attempt to stam-
pede the drunkards was made. Then the
"Trade" got busy, and showed what the
results would be under the hollow mockery
of capitalist civilisation. The capital in-
vested and involved in the trade is colos-
sal. Vast numbers of men and women are
employed in it, and numberless well-to-do
parasites draw sustenance from shares in
it. Prohibition would involve a serious
dislocation of the jerry-built social ma-
chine. The distillers and brewers would
claim compensation, while hundreds of
thousands now in constant employment
would be thrown out of work. This would
involve fresh charges upon an Exchequer
already bankrupt and overburdened with
an expenditure amounting in round num-
bers to two millions a day. The climax
was reached. The rush to "follow the
King" stopped suddenly. The teetotallers
were routed, and Lloyd George had to an-
nounce that he would take counsel with
the Opposition before taking any further
action. Needless to say, he will be more
careful in future now that he sees that to
cure the drink evil he will have to start
at the very foundations of the crook
economic system of the nation, and make
other avenues of employment open to the
workers.

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Write on paper not less than 16 in. by 10 in. and this enough to avoid getting a fine for over-weight.

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Write briefly and clearly as long and as decipherable articles stand no chance of publication.

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Let us believe that our forefathers did the best that their limited opportunities made possible, and if their best was bad, let us, standing on the ruins of their failures, make a better job of it.

—George Whitehead.

The Intervention of Italy.

Those who hoped that Italy would keep out of the war must have been disappointed at the news to hand during the last few days.

To many the turn events have taken must be puzzling, but those who know something of the interests involved and the pressure they exert will not be unduly surprised.

For a time Socialists and anti-militarists managed by strenuous efforts to keep the mob from being stampeded, and in this they did all that men could do under the circumstances but the influences at work were too much for them.

Latterly the militarists of Italy seem to have devoted a good deal of attention to the work of dividing and disrupting the Socialist Party, and in this they were so eminently successful as to be able to win over Benito Mussolini, the trusted and idolized editor of *Avanti*, the official organ of the Party.

For two years Mussolini has been the standard-bearer of his Party, and by keen logic and intrepid writing against the war and militarism, had so impressed his Party and convinced its members that the war was the work of the bourgeois ruling classes of the countries involved, that his defection was the last thing they thought of.

When, therefore, Mussolini suddenly became a convert to the war party and became an active preacher of Italian intervention, the Party was thunderstruck. From the work of anti-militarist propaganda, it had to turn its attention to its internal troubles, and so leave the way clear for the enemy to work up the warlike feelings of the workers.

The Party did not waste much time on Mussolini but expelled him, and so left him free to exalt the war as vigorously as he had previously opposed it. A significant fact came to light after Mussolini's expulsion, which was, that he was soon seen in possession of abundant means for starting a great daily newspaper to run in opposition to the *Avanti*. Probably those who found the money believe that by dividing the Socialist Party they will conquer it, but the history of the movement shows that the Party knows how to rid itself of disrupters and counteract the influence of bribery.

The vote taken in the Italian Chamber of Deputies in favor of intervention speaks for itself. The Socialist members voted solidly against the war and thus added lustre to its record of honor in the present international crisis.

When you have finished with this paper pass it on to a friend

Anti-German Crusade.

Case Against Internment.

Attorney-General's Argument.

"There are over 30,000 Germans in Australia," said Mr. Hall, Attorney-General, yesterday. "At present they are engaged in growing wheat, building houses, bootmaking and a variety of other occupations. The proposal of a number of people is that this 30,000 should be put into concentration camps. That means that in future Australians will grow wheat for them, build houses for them, make boots for them, and that I, as head of the State Bakery, will employ Australian bakers to bake bread for German citizens."

"I am not sure in these circumstances who would be the most punished, the men who remain in camp or the men who remain outside and do the work for them. It will be said they might be made to work. So they might. As head of the Prisons Department, I can say that we have for years been doing our best to make prisoners work, and are now having some measure of success in this direction, but it still costs £1 a week over and above the amount produced by the prisoners to provide food, clothing, blankets, and supervision for each prisoner in our gaol."

"Assuming Germans could be fed and supervised for 15s a week each. This means that those who propose to intern them desire our Government during war time to spend over £1,000,000 a year in making provision for strangers within our gates. If we have £1,000,000 to spare I think we could find a great deal better use for it than that. The fact is, the question of internment or not internment of Germans is one entirely for the military."

"I understand that in Australia we had, until a few weeks ago, acted more stringently than the British authorities. Lately, however, in England, greater precaution has been taken. It is obvious that in England, where an airship may appear on the horizon at any hour the possibilities of a foreign population working disaster are much greater than in Australia, where we are 10,000 miles from the coast."

"It is suggested that the Germans should be interned for their own protection, lest some of the lawlessness which has been manifested in Britain, and in a lesser degree in some of the other States, should manifest itself here. I see no need for such extensive precautions. The war has now been in progress for nearly 10 months, and I say with pride that the heroism of the New South Wales people has shown itself, not in breaking the windows of German clubs or wrecking German sausage shops, but in volunteering freely to go to the front and put up a fight where effort is really appreciated."

"As an Australian I am proud to think that in this country liberty is more than a name. It is a reality. We have no need to spend lavish sums to see the law of the land respected. The supreme business of every citizen of Australia is to do his part to see this contest through to a successful finish. This will be done by advocating sensible expenditure of money and not by advocating that it be wasted on internment of Germans."

SPIRIT OF HATRED.

A DREADFUL STRUGGLE

DYING MEN CURSE FOES.

A corporal of the Black Watch, wounded in the engagement, states that for bitter hand-to-hand fighting the La Bassée action was unequalled. The use of gas by the Germans and the Lusitania outrage have driven all false sentiment out of the men. They went into battle crying, "Remember the Lusitania."

During eight hours fighting the Black Watch rushed the German trench seven times, and finally threw themselves upon the enemy like madmen. Britons and Germans lay in heaps around the blood-soaked parapet.

Some of the wounded fought each other upon the ground, and hurled gibes and curses at each other with their dying breath. The scene was indelibly terrible. It was hard to believe Christians could show such hatred.

The Black Watch after the seventh charge, held the ground, and the Germans ran.

"We were too exhausted," concluded the corporal, "to follow, and many of us slept beside the dead."

S.M. HERALD.

The remark about Christian hatred indicates the soldier's lack of knowledge regarding our Christian brethren.

The workers of Queensland have voted the Libs. out and the Labs. in. They will be disappointed at the result, as their brothers in the other States have been.

Opponents of Socialism.

(By Jayem.)

The class of women now spending much of their time knitting socks in public and sewing shirts for soldiers are on the same mental level as the children who play war games and yell patriotic songs, because these are the only kind taught at public and private schools. Wives and daughters of wage-slaves in Government service, banks, and big trading concerns run by foreign capitalists, these women consider themselves and their families of superior class to the ordinary workers in shops, fields, and factories.

These sock-knitters and amateur shirt-makers worship capitalism and its official head, also the Church, as divine institutions, simply because they have been told so at school by the capitalist press and the persons at church. Patriotism with them is a disease more virulent than smallpox. They God bless their menkind and cheerfully send them off to be slaughtered on European battlefields, at the same time consistently praying to the God of battles for their safety.

When news comes after many dreary months that some of their men folk are killed in action or wounded severely, these ignorant, misguided women shed tears at loss of their loved ones; but dry their tears quickly and go round praising their dead heroes. For having died bravely—in defence of the big capitalists' interests. But these women are perfectly ignorant of the real cause of the present and every other war under modern capitalism. About 99 per cent. of the women and girls who on Belgian Day went about with collecting boxes would have told anyone who asked them that the war was caused by the German armies invading Belgium for the sole purpose of annexing that small country. If you told these women and girls that the English capitalists had done the same thing in the case of the Boer Republic in South Africa they would probably not have believed you. Or to have informed them that Russian or French soldiers, or the soldiers of any other nation are as brutal in their assaults on the women and children of the countries they invade by order of the Government of their respective countries as the Germans were in France and Belgium—would have been to make oneself disliked on a day given up to artistic begging.

Truly the average bourgeois woman or girl is a hopeless obstacle in the path to Socialism. For the wage-slaves who slum it in Waterloo, Redfern, and other delectable suburbs, the feminine bourgeoisie has the greatest contempt, being at the same time in blissful ignorance that her husband or father working in bank, office, shop, or factory is just as much a wage-slave as the coal-lumper and the man whom some people envy in the summer for "working in a nice cool sewer."

But the respectable (i.e. type of woman who lives in a villa suburb and reads the capitalist press, goes to church and gets herself invited to Government House as member of a sewing guild for making garments for "the poor"—is never likely to come in contact with Socialist or Socialist literature. When some of her type read in a morning paper references to Labor-Socialist Ministries or parties the innocent creatures immediately conjure up a mental picture of wild-eyed anarchists with bombs hidden somewhere in the rags they wear. Some years ago an intelligent woman journalist suggested to the writer that they should disguise themselves one Sunday in their old clothes and go down to the Yarra Bank, Melbourne, to listen to "those dreadful Socialists," whom the good woman confused with the Chummy Fleming type of anarchists. She had never heard of Marx or Engels or the Materialist Conception of History, and was vastly surprised on learning that mankind has evolved economically and socially from primitive communism to chattel slavery, from chattel slavery to feudalism, and from feudalism to the present capitalist state and wage-slavery. Like a good disciple the woman journalist went about preaching the gospel of glad tidings, and did some good work in opening the eyes of many bourgeois women to present social and economic conditions.

The only time this class of woman ever hears of Socialism is at election times. State or Federal, when the capitalist press trots out the usual lies about Socialism destroying the home and severing the marriage tie, and its advocacy of free love, the very crimes capitalism has been committing for generations. Last week the superintendent of a charitable institution wrote to the daily press a harrowing account of the number of women at present left with large or small families of young children while the husbands have gone off to fight the capitalists' interests.

Says the superintendent: "One poor woman came to see me the other day—she had nothing in the room she rented, no food of any kind to eat, and very little clothing to wear. She had four children,

and it was a great relief to her when she undertook the care of three, leaving baby in her arms to take with her situation."

He adds: "The war is doubtless responsible for a large number of men and women being out of employment," etc. In the meantime the bourgeois women help to send thousands of pounds sterling to other starving poor. Oh, yes, Socialism will destroy the home, etc.

The Persecution of Innocent Germans.

Trade Unionists who are responsible for passing resolutions pledging their fellow members not to work with German or Austrian-born fellow workers are doubtless satisfied with themselves and the results of their efforts. They have succeeded in persuading a number of innocent fellow workers who had no more to do with ordering war than they themselves had. They have also succeeded in bringing misery and starvation to the homes of many British women and children, for many of the persecuted men are married to British and Australian women and have families growing up. Some even have sons in the ranks fighting in Europe. All this is nothing to the British men, who, full of spurious patriotism and ignorance, look round their meeting rooms for enemies of their country and find them in a weak and inoffensive minority who they can vent their foolish spite on. They game to enrol and go to the front, the gentry make a noisy demonstration when they are safe from retaliation, and, well, luck, wreak their petty vengeance with the full concurrence of the master-class and press. We are neither pro-German nor pro-British but we cannot help thinking that such fellows are lower than either. They are the sort who smash tradesmen's windows and throw stones and riot, and when numerically strong enough, valiantly attack lone foreigners in a hotel bar. Mentally they are in a head hunting age, and but for their color would be shunned by all who value life and limb and peace. They would under other circumstances be just as vindictive towards Frenchmen and Russians as they are now against Germans and Austrians. When the Boers and British were fighting, these fine fellows yelped with the pack; when Japan fought Russia they did the same; and in the present crisis they are acting similarly. Tomorrow, they would just as noisily whoop for Germany against Russia, and the reason is that they lack common-sense. In the labor movement they are useless for they make for disruption instead of solidarity.

An Electric Gun.

The machine of war is a factory product, a creature of human industry, and we have frequently pointed out that militarism must inevitably be destroyed by the increase in power and costliness of the machinery of destruction. Here is what one writer (Mr. T. C. Bridges) in a recent issue of a popular English magazine has to say about a novel type of gun, compared with which our present day type of cannon would be as ineffective as pea-shooters:

"There is very little doubt that the electric cannon is destined to supersede the weapon of to-day. Professor Birkeland of Christiania is its inventor and he made his first experiment twelve years ago. In 1903 he produced an electro-magnetic weapon, capable of throwing a 50 lb. projectile a distance of three miles with absolute accuracy. The principle upon which it worked was that of passing a powerful current through wire spirals in the bore. The shell is not 'fired' in the present sense of the word but 'drawn out' of the barrel. The force of the discharge depends mainly upon the length of the barrel and theoretically it can be proved that a tube 328 feet long can throw a two ton projectile a distance of 932 miles."

D. H.

In his reply to the Sydney Sunday Observer and Social Reform Committee, N.S.W. Chief Secretary, George Black, pointed out that it is quite impracticable nowadays to keep laws made in 1627 to 1677. This implied a psychological fact. Human beings do not evolve uniformly. Many are ages behind our times and feel out of touch with modern thought and customs. Many so-called wrong-doers are ignorant, diseased, insane, or mentally deformed. Others are savage by nature and on the same mental plane as the cave-dwellers. They think, but not as modern man thinks. The average Sabbatarian belongs mentally to the 1627-1677 period, and naturally fights to keep the laws of that period in force. He would have been happier in that period than he is in this, and he views every relaxation of authority with genuine alarm.

Every new subscriber you get for "The International Socialist" is a blow struck at

The Catholic Church and Socialism.

BY THOMAS McGRADY.

The Roman Church succeeded the Roman Empire, and she inherited the institutions, the literature and the laws of her pagan predecessor. The dominion of the Caesars was world-wide. It extended from the vine-clad hills of Caledonia to the ramparts of Gog and Magog. It was the mightiest power on the globe. Roman ambition thirsted for universal empire. It was the dream of the bard and the pride of the statesman. It was the inspiration of its legions and the glory of its generals. But a conquering nation must cultivate the science of jurisprudence. Law follows the sword: Rome became familiar with the customs of the conquered tribes, and from this vast knowledge of the common law of diverse peoples she created the most remarkable system of jurisprudence that the world has ever known. The Papacy was established on the throne of the Caesars, and inherited the ambition for universal empire. The study of law was an essential concomitant of this glorious dream, and the Roman ecclesiastics became masters of Roman jurisprudence. They adopted the law of pagan Rome as the basis of ecclesiastical law. The canon law and the civil law are wedded, and whenever the Church met the barbarian she combined the establishment of government with the Christianization of the tribe. The Roman ecclesiastics are the ablest lawyers and diplomats that Christian civilization has produced. For three hundred years they defeated all the efforts of judicial lore in England to enforce the laws of mortmain which were passed to prevent the growth of vast estates in the possession of the monastic institutions.

The Church of Rome is the most potent psychological factor since the dawn of history. In the language of Lord Macaulay, she has been created and fortified by the wisdom of fifty generations of statesmen till her organization is almost perfect. She knows how to adapt herself to circumstances and to utilize the ability of individuals and the eccentricities of human character. She inspired the youthful hero with visions of glory and transformed the religious dreamer into an ardent Soldier of the Cross, and Loyola created an army that has braved the perils of land and wave to extend the Papal empire. She has found a place for the ambitions of the high and the lowly. She has opened a way for the exercise of masculine power and of feminine enthusiasm. Through the confessional the voice of the millions resound in her ears. She is familiar with her thoughts and desires, their woes and sorrows, their pleasures and joys, their sins and crimes, their strength and weakness. She is acquainted with their social and domestic relations. She knows the heart of the peasant and the soul of the king, the simplicity of the cottage and the splendor of the court. She knows how to mete out rewards and threaten punishment so as to accomplish her designs. She is imperious with the weak and bland with the mighty, when she realizes that she will lose in the conflict. When fear is the best weapon she is relentless, when courage is requisite she is equal to the occasion. Persuasion is used when command would fail. She rewards the loyal and efficient servant with the highest honors, and she visits the obstinate with excommunication and degradation. Her ritual is charming, her ceremonial is grand, and her services dazzle the mind of the untutored with reverential awe. With these marvellous gifts, using every weapon, appealing to every sentiment and every emotion in the human heart, adapting herself to every phase of human society, and to the temperament and peculiarities of every individual, anticipating every danger, ready at all times for sedition and revolt, enlisting in her service the highest talent—men and women taken from all ranks of life—she has outlived feudalism, which is her natural environment; she has flourished with modern democracy, and, although declining, still controls the thoughts of millions. Her authority and her institutions have been the secret of her power and the means of her long domination.

Protestantism has never been clothed with the Circian charms of Romanism. Luther rebelled against the domination of the Vatican, repudiated Papal authority, and established the principle of private interpretation. Ecclesiastical infallibility vanished. The laic was endowed with the privilege of seeking his inspiration from the sacred books. The ceremonial was simplified, the services were performed in the vernacular, the charm of mystery faded from the temple, and the majesty of God no longer reigned in the silence of the sanctuary. The clergyman lost his superiority. The Church sacrificed her supremacy in the spiritual world and the

pulpit can no longer dictate to the pews. The parson is the hired servant of the congregation and his position depends on the will of the people. Clerical aristocracy was abolished and spiritual democracy was enthroned. Hence when the question of slavery was agitating the American nation the parson presiding over a slaveholding congregation was compelled to defend the masters from the charge of infamy. He had no choice in the matter. He must be consistent. If slavery was wrong it was his duty to denounce the crime and reprimand the master. As the slave was property, the clergyman could not interfere with the sacred right and hold his position as pastor of the Church. His material interest inspired him to sanctify the servitude of the Ethiopian with biblical quotations and consecrate the use of the lash with divine authority.

The priest is appointed by the bishop and the bishop is created by the Pope, and the entire hierarchy is independent of the laity. The Catholic has not the courage to rebel against the authority of the Church, for rebellion signifies excommunication and eternal damnation. Only a complete religious revolution could break the dominion of the clergy. Owing to the iron-clad authority of Rome, and the appalling results of excommunication to the loyal Catholic, revolutions are rare in the Papal empire, and only occur after centuries of abuse and oppression. Revolt was brewing in the Church for three hundred years before it took definite form in the Protestant Reformation. The monarch of the Tiber still reigns in the City of the Twins, and loyal principles still govern the Catholic Church throughout the world.

In attacking Socialism the Roman hierarchy eliminates economic discussion and evades the censure of dabbling in politics by removing the question from the material to the spiritual plane, basing the condemnation of the Marxian philosophy on dogmatic and ethical principles. This method of warfare terminates all controversy. The Catholic can not repudiate Papal authority and remain within the pale of the Church. Her decision is final. He bows in submission to the voice of the Church, for she has charge of the fountain of grace and holds the keys to the eternal mansions.

Even when the Catholic has lost faith in the divine mission of the Church it is a long time before he can escape her psychological influence. I shall never forget my personal experience. I dreaded to take the final step. It meant the sacrifice of my dearest friends and associates. I turned from the fondest memories of my childhood, and I tried to forget the sweetest recollections of my ministerial career. But they have lingered in my mind like charming dreams with visions of pleasures that were forever dead. With the memory of my anguish still fresh and green, I can sympathize with the devout Catholic who must choose between the Church and Socialism. In my case it was a battle between head and heart. My reason led me forth from the sanctuary, but sentiment and affection cried out for me to remain at the altar. In the case of the simple and untutored laic, heart and mind combine their powers in claiming his fidelity to the ancient creed.

A few priests in Holland, Belgium, France, Italy and Germany have accepted the doctrines of Socialism, but they are not as a rule active in the work. They observe silence and their influence is not widely felt. Moreover, those countries are not dominated by Catholic thought. Holland is Protestant. In Belgium Catholic sentiment is wielded in defense of the throne and the castle, and its influence is confined to women and children. In France republicanism is identified with atheism and the royalists, in co-operation with the Church, have utilized the superstitions of the ignorant peasantry to overthrow democratic government and reinstate the Bourbons, though both the clergy and the nobility are permeated with unbelief. Ninety per cent. of Frenchmen are avowed agnostics. In Italy religion is practically dead. The temples are deserted, the priests are called beggars, and the Pope is treated with contempt. I have witnessed services in St. Peter's on Sunday, and there were not two score worshippers in that vast edifice, the largest and grandest in the world. There are four hundred churches in Rome and the total number of attendants at a Sunday service will not aggregate twenty thousand people.

Christianity is rapidly decaying in the kingdoms of its early birth, its prolonged career and its magnificent triumph. Wherever Protestantism established its empire and became the dominant creed, the ancient church revived, and grew and flourished with the new faith. Catholic and Reformer met in the arena, and the contending armies of the Nazarene crimsoned land and wave with human blood. Bigotry was engendered; religious fanaticism was inflamed; hatred and vilification, crimination and recrimination followed; and the best energies of the Christian mind were expended in disputes over

the versions of the Bible and the authenticity and inspirations of the sacred books. The mutual animosity of the embattled hosts eventuated in the obscuration of the mental horizon, the prevention of scientific investigation, the intensification of religious fanaticism, and the perpetuation of ignorance and superstition.

The countries that were not invaded by the evangelists of the new creed escaped the reign of spiritual frenzy, and the laity were preserved from mental perturbation, which is the greatest obstruction to accurate observation. The hierarchy was subjected to close scrutiny and fearless criticism; the conduct of Pope and priest was weighed; the people thought and observed, and observation led to investigation and the ascertainment of truth. Hence Italy and France have repudiated the Church. Catholic sentiment has lost its influence over the Belgian population, and religious reverence is rapidly vanishing in Spain and Austria. Protestant supremacy was established in Germany, but the Germans are thinkers and philosophers, and ecclesiastical domination has perished in the land of Luther.

For these reasons no comparison can be inferred from Catholic defection in Europe to substitute the claim that the Church will not be able to control her population in America. In the foreign countries cited Catholic influence is destroyed and Catholic faith is dead. The priests, like the people, are generally free-thinkers, and have no sympathy with the pretensions of the Papacy. Economic pressure is far more acute than it is in America, and it is felt by the clergy as well as the laity. Catholic Europe has been burdened by convents and monasteries and religious fraternities, besides the ever-increasing army of secular priests. The congregations are diminishing and the revenues are dwindling. The ecclesiastical funds in Italy are mainly derived from offerings presented by the faithful in other lands, from foreign collections and from money expended by tourists who come from all parts of the world to visit the cradle of Western civilization and the home of infant Christianity. There is a plethora of clerical force, and the surplus army of spiritual toilers enables the bishops, the employing class, to reduce wages and exercise despotism. It is these conditions that make the clergy of Catholic Europe revolutionists. Their constant defection from the ranks of the priesthood excites no wonder among the people and fails to intimidate the dominant element in the Church.

Again, the Socialist party in Catholic Europe is distinguished by the magnificent array of talent which it has enlisted in its cause. Learning, culture and refinement of the highest type have been consecrated to the work of the new civilisation. There genius finds a magnificent stage for the display of its powers. The scholar, the orator and the thinker become national characters, and meet with the approval of the highest aspirations and women excelling in all the charming graces of their sex. The priest makes no social sacrifice in casting his lot with the toilers of Catholic Europe. There is every incentive to inspire the lover of liberty, and when the revolutionary blood of the ecclesiastic has been stirred by the oppression which he has endured, and the despotism that he beholds in the land, he abandons the altar and ascends the rostrum.

It will be a long time before similar conditions prevail in America, and it will be a long time before the Catholic Church loses her power in this country. Religious intolerance and fanaticism still exist in the north of Europe, and in the British Isles, where the hostile camps of the Christian empire have long fought for their sacred rights; and although it is not manifested on the surface, that bigotry has been transplanted on the shores of the Western world, and Catholics and Protestants contend for supremacy in the land of Columbia. This is a Protestant nation. It was populated by immigrants and exiles and colonists from lands where Protestant supremacy had been established. The Catholic, fleeing from persecution in his native land, met here the enemy of old. The battle was renewed, hatred for the heretic and Catholic was transmitted, and jealousy still survives and keeps alive the flaming billows of religious zeal. Here the Catholic is loyal and devout, and ready to suffer for his faith. Although this is a Protestant realm, Rome is stronger in America than in any other land beneath the sun, and it is on the shores of the Western world that she is determined to make her last grand fight for universal domination. She is mighty in the loyalty of her people, and that devotion of her children enables her to play a magnificent role on the stage of American politics.

There are three million Catholic voters in this republic. Although the Church claims that she does not interfere with the politics of her subjects, nevertheless she controls their votes. She denounces

Why Not Direct Action?

Now that the great War in Europe is making its disastrous effects felt in these distant parts, and the newspapers are shrieking for Cash for the poor Belgians and men for the Cannons, it does seem that our "Fellow Workers" of the Chicago faith are losing a golden opportunity. The winter promises to be a bitter one, with jobs scarce and unemployed plentiful, and most of the food and clothing being shipped either, to where it will bring most profit or to the seat of war.

In America, where conditions are also becoming acute, our "Fellow Workers" are getting ready for direct action, and we may expect any day to hear that the factories have been captured and the bosses locked out.

As far back as November last, W. D. Haywood outlined the plan of action at the National Committee held in Chicago and his programme was adopted by the delegates.

After reciting the evils that threatened the workers in the immediate future, Haywood reached the kernel of his scheme, and said:

"It is up to the workers to meet with grim determination the situation that presents itself. Food, clothing, shelter, are essential to life. Let the message of the I. W. W. be GET THEM! if you have to take pickaxes and crowbars and go to the granaries and warehouses and help yourselves. Rather than congregate around City Halls, Capitols and empty squares, go to the market places and waterfronts where food is abundant. If food is being shipped, confiscate it, if you have the power.

"Where houses are vacant occupy them. If machinery is idle use it, if practical to your purpose."

Now the conditions of life being somewhat similar here in Australia to those in America, "Fellow Workers" should get busy along the lines laid down by the National Convention. It is up to them to "meet with grim determination the situation that presents itself." There is no gainsaying Haywood's profound statement that "food, clothing, shelter are essential to life," and his advice to "Get Them" must be listened to with wrap attention by every man who has the ordinary desires of a living organism. "Get Them," he says, "if you have to take pickaxes and crowbars and go to the granaries and warehouses and help yourselves." What could be more simple and easy? No need to bother about politics, parliaments, or policemen. Get all the crowbars and pickaxes you can and proceed to direct action. What's the good of congregating in your halls and empty squares and selling Socialist literature to the hungry unemployed in the Domain—Get Busy. There is lashings of tucker and duds in the granaries and warehouses—"Get Them." Take possession of the numerous empty shops and camp in them—don't mind what the landlords say. Don't heed the police. "If food is being shipped, confiscate it, if you have the power." And you have the power—the I. W. W. invincible. Assert your "natural rights" in face of the legal enactments of the raw majority. They cannot stop you. Fellow Workers, Get Busy! Grab what you want—the other fellow won't say anything, especially if he isn't looking!

Ajax the Second.

neither of the old parties, for both stand for the established order. It is immaterial to her whether the democratic or the republican is elected. But whenever the candidate takes a position against the Church or advocates a measure that would be detrimental to the pretensions of the Papacy, or the interests of the hierarchy, he is destined to meet his Waterloo. This spirit of solidarity of the Catholic population was manifested in California when Judge Maguire was nominated for governor. San Francisco had always gone democratic by a large majority, but in that campaign, owing to the influence of the Church, San Francisco went republican by an equally large majority, and Maguire was defeated. Maguire was called a renegade because he had deserted the creed of his fathers. On the morning of the election Father Yorke's speech, delivered the previous night, in which he excoriated Maguire and called upon Catholic fidelity throughout the state to preserve the commonwealth from the pollution of the apostate, was printed in all the republican dailies in California. As a result of that diplomatic stroke the republican nominee was elected. (To be continued.)

The London "Times," in an article favoring conscription, says: "Nobody is fit to have a voice in the government of England unless he is willing to defend her with his life. Millions realise dimly that the nation's fate is in the balance, but it is necessary that the Government should drive home the lesson. The people's answer is certain." And the answer may be surprising.

A.S.P. News & Notes.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective.—The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production. Distribution and Exchange.
Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.
LUKE JONES.
General Secretary.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE.

Next meeting of the C. E. will be held on Saturday, May 29.

LUKE JONES, Gen. Sec.

Red Week.

A HUGE SUCCESS.

The A. S. P. has reason to congratulate itself over the unqualified success of Red Week. There were those who predicted failure in the venture owing to the rabid jingoism that at present permeates the free and democratic people of this "free-est and most democratic" of all countries. It seems, however, that there are still some people left despite the savage press-pulpit-politician manufactured blood-lust that has eaten into society and that has even now turned into social gangrene of the worst type. But for the Socialist element society would be stark raving mad; therefore let us rejoice for the small things we are able to accomplish.

The annual May-Day celebration was held in Concordia Hall on Friday, April 30. That it was an undoubted success all present agreed. The concert was excellent, each artist being in the best of form and consequently receiving a hearty reception of their efforts. The tableaux were splendid and Comrade Borax deserves great credit for the artistic and able manner in which he presented them. Another pleasing feature of the evening was a song and chorus by Comrade Slade's four children who appeared dressed in costumes symbolic of the Revolution.

Dancing was continued until the early hours of Saturday so that we truly danced May-Day in.

During the following week, huge meetings were held in and around Sydney. The Domain meeting on Sunday, May 2 was attended by a tremendous crowd who eagerly listened to the various speakers as they proclaimed the principles of International Socialism to be the only hope of Humanity. In the evening the hall was packed and speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered. All the meetings were highly successful in every way.

The bazaar likewise proved a great success, all the goods being disposed of by a host of comrades, mostly ladies.

The week wound up with a social and dance in the party hall, where the crowd was so great that dancing was uncomfortable. On the whole Red Week turned out a trump card especially considered in the light of circumstances which make for other than Socialism. Next year we will do better!

To all the friends sympathisers and comrades who assisted by working for the success attained, and to all who gave presents of goods and cash for the bazaar the thanks of the party is hereby tendered. A list is appended acknowledging the various gifts in which we hope we have included all who contributed so well to Australia's first Red Week.

LUKE JONES, Gen. Sec.

DONATIONS.

Received for Bazaar:

Mr. Greenfield, 1 Box of Chocolates, Mrs. Macdonald, Tea pot, salad bowl and ornament, Mr. Gillies, 3 cakes of soap, 3 bottles of scent, Mr. Connolly 8 Xmas stockings, M. Bustmann 1 Box of Cigars, Ers. Lorimer, Water Set, 3 Lace Handkerchiefs, Mrs. Jones, 2 Tea Caddies, Mrs. Wegner, 1 Cushion, 2 bags, 5 Pin-cushions, 2 Mats, Mrs. Masters, 1 Cushion, 5 Sachets, Miss Pearson, 1 Cushion-cover, 2 Dolls bonnets, 1 Pin-cushion, Miss Kerr, 2 dozen Photo-post-cards, 1 Basket of Sweets, Miss Williams, 2 Writing-block covers, 1 Cushion-cover, Mr. Homer, 6 Bachelor wardrobes, Mr. Schwartz, 1 Pair of Steps, W. R. W., 4 Bottles of Fruit Salad, 3 Bottles of Mince Meat, Mrs. Arkley 1 Ladies Blouse Miss Arkley, 2 Babies Bonnets, Mrs. Gaffin, Cakes, 2 Jam sandwiches, Bread and Butter, Mrs. Slade, Scones, Mrs. Jackson, Cakes and Scones, Sydney Partridge, 1 Parcel of Literature.

Cash Donations:

Mrs. Rasmussen, 5s., Mr. Rasmussen, 5s., Mr. Norton, 5s., Mr. Caddy, 4s., Mr. Seiverson 10s., E. Jones and Unattached 2s.
Total £1 11s. 0d.

MELBOURNE NOTES.

During the week just gone Comrade H. B. Wood was released from durance vile, after serving a sentence of 14 days. Party members were pleased to greet him, and also pleased to note that he looked none the worse for his experience.

Comrade Wood was the speaker on Sunday evening and ably dealt with Prisons, Crime, and Criminals. Those who attended

voted it one of the best discourses on that all absorbing topic.

Dance attendances continue to improve but members are requested to continue to invite their friends.

Literature sales for the week were not quite so large, the Friday and Yarra Bank meetings having lapsed owing to bad weather conditions.

Members were sorry to part with comrade Angelesco who sailed for London on Wednesday. All wish him a safe voyage, and the good work he did whilst in our midst will not readily be forgotten.

Yours for freedom,

ADA S. GARDINER, Pro Sec.

MOUNT LARCOM.

The Special meeting held on April 28th, was well attended, and turned out a great success. The subjects which different speakers spoke on were well discussed and debated down to a fine point, showing that the only hope for the working-class is Socialism.

On May-Day we held a picnic and Dance which proved a big success. Throughout the day everybody enjoyed themselves, there being all sorts of sports and games for old and young.

At night the Dance was kept going until next morning, everybody going home well satisfied with our first May-Day, and all prepared to make our next a bigger success.

The usual monthly business meeting was held last Sunday. Five new members joining, our membership is going up and by next meeting we hope to add a few more to our roll.

C. JACOBSEN, Sec.

BRISBANE.

Last Sunday night the Thompson Release Committee held a very successful meeting in the Alliance Hall. This was the largest meeting held since Thompson came from Goodna. The hall was filled to the door-step on the street. Comrade Hildreth, of the Industrial Council, gave a lecture on "The Liberty of the Subject," which he dealt with in a very able manner. Comrade Thompson gave his lecture on "Eighteen Months in a Madhouse," but the time was limited, and he had so much to tell the people of Brisbane that the lecture will be continued on Sunday next. The treatment of the inmates of that institution is worse than that of criminals. Instead of being a "hospital" it is a "prison" for insane. By the expression of those present and the attitude, they were convinced that it was a mental and physical murder school. All were convinced that Thompson was a sane man, which will do a lot to stop the dirty work of the powers that be in the future.

The street meetings of the branch were very largely attended on Friday and Saturday nights. The Tivoli Theatre brought the crowd. We held our meetings right in front of it. The branch are changing the meeting place. Our present hall is to be made into an hotel dining-room. New premises have been taken above the P.O. in the same buildings.

Another social and dance will be held on Saturday, June 5th, in the Morton-road Hall. Tickets may be had from the secretary, or any of the Social Committee. Comrades, let's make it a success!—Yours for the Revolt.

ERN. FREDLIEN, Secretary.

NEWTOWN.

Newtown Branch.—Rooms 41 Enmore-Rd., Newtown. Propaganda meetings: Friday evenings, Johnstone-St., Leichhardt. Saturday and Sunday evenings, Newtown Bridge.

PROPAGANDA FIXTURES.

Friday night, Johnstone-St., Leichhardt. Chair: J. McCormack, Speakers: J. W. Roche, J. Kilburn.

Saturday night: Newtown Bridge. Chair: C. Jackson, Speakers: J. Kilburn, J. W. Roche.

Sunday night: Newtown Bridge. Chair: F. Hancock, Speakers: Mrs. Lorimer, C. Jackson.

A business meeting of the above Branch will be held on Tuesday, June 1 at 8 p. m. Members are requested to attend.

Ray Everitt, Secy.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

Despite the cold weather, large audiences continue to flock around our out-door meetings.

Our continued message of discontent with things as they are, is being received now with a deal more respect than possibly ever before. This tendency of popular tolerance is being marked with suspicious fear by all opponents of Socialism. As a consequence we find many illiterate scribes—long standing opponents of Socialism—howling for our incarceration and annihilation.

Furthermore and not the least significant, are the statements emanating from such preachers as those who occupied the platform at the Lyceum on Sunday (Empire) last.

Mr. Williams in the afternoon eulogised the British Empire with much excitable rhetoric. He furthermore declared that those who failed to confirm this eulogism were not worthy of being called "British." Among his final declarations was one to the effect, that, he who dared to criticise this Empire was not worthy of a German bullet.

This Gentleman who appeared to be about 30 years of age, regretted that he was an old man he would otherwise be at the front immediately. In the evening Mr. Hoban was equally eloquent, levelling the startling indictment of immorality and child murder at those who dared to question the integrity of the British Empire. This Empire he declared, does and always did, stand for Liberty, Honor, Justice, and Morality. This is the case because God is on our side.

Mr. Hoban said that God's Rule appears to be unjust. Right for ever on the scaffold; Wrong for ever on the Throne. But God has his own mysterious way of working. He instanced the Great Empire arising out of the exile of the old "May-Flower" emigrants to America. Were it not for his wife and four children Mr. Hoban would be wallowing in German blood. This statement was loudly applauded by an equally blood-thirsty Christian audience.

On Friday next our usual weekly Social and Dance will be held.

We are to be entertained next Sunday by Mr. Stewart, (Secretary of the Workers' Educational Association.)

J. Q., Hon. Sec.

SYDNEY FIXTURES.

Domain:—

Chair: G. Nelson. Speakers: D. Healy, J. Dwyer, A. Arthur, J. W. Roche.

Park Street, 7 p. m.

Chair: R. Webster, Speakers: J. Rasmussen, J. W. Roche.

Market Street, 7 p. m.

Chair: J. McCormack, Speakers: A. Rosenthal, G. Slade, J. Brown.

Liverpool-Street, 7 p. m.

Chair: P. Harford, Speakers: A. Jenkins, J. Dwyer.

J. Quinton, G. Slade.

Books and Pamphlets on Sale.

Title.	s. d.
The Positive Outcome of Philosophy, also in same volume Letters on Logic and the Nature of Human Brain Work (Dietzen)	4s.
Landmarks of Scientific Socialism (Anti-Duehring). Contains the most important portions of the larger work from which Socialism, Utopian and Scientific was taken (Engels)	4s.
The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals. Shows the origin of mind and the relation of economics to morals (Fitch)	4s.
Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History (Labriola)	4s.
Socialism and Philosophy. In the form of familiar letters (Labriola)	4s.
An Introduction to Sociology. A new and useful work for beginners, tracing the development of this new science, with estimates of the work of Comte, Spencer, Ward, Small, and other Sociologists (Lewis)	4s.
Critique of Political Economy. Explains the general theory of surplus value and discusses the currency question (Marx)	4s.
The Poverty of Philosophy. A reply to Proudhon (Marx)	4s.
Looking Forward: A Treatise on the Status Woman and the Origin and Growth of the Family and the State (Rappaport)	4s.
Marxian Economics, a popular introduction to the study of Marx (Untermann)	4s.
Principles of Scientific Socialism, a systematic and attractive statement of Socialist theories (Wells)	4s.
Woman and Socialism, the classic work on this subject, revised, enlarged, and newly translated (Bebel)	6s.
Ancient Society, the greatest and most revolutionary book on primitive man (Morgan)	6s.
Capital, Vol. I, The Process of Capitalist Production (Marx)	8s.
Capital, Vol. II, The Process of Circulation of Capital (Marx)	8s.
Capital, Vol. III, The Process of Capitalist Production as a Whole (Marx)	8s.
Introduction to Socialism. Excellent for beginners, 64 pages (Richardson)	3d.
Unionism and Socialism (Eugene V. Debs)	6d.
Industrial Socialism. Explains why the Socialist Party stands for economic as well as political action (Haywood and Bohn)	6d.
The Right to be Lazy (64 pages). (Lafargue)	6d.
Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. (Wilhelm) Liebknecht	6d.
No Compromise: No Political Trading Liebknecht's (Wilhelm)	6d.
Value, Price and Profit. Explains the vital things wage-workers need to know about economics, Cloth. (Marx)	6d.
The Socialists: Who They Are and What They Stand For (Spargo)	6d.
One Big Union: An explanation of the principles of Industrial Unionism, with Chart showing the grouping of the Industries (Trautmann)	6d.
The Positive School of Criminology. Three lectures explaining what crime really is (Ferri)	2s.
Justice and Goodness (Lafargue)	2s.
Evolution, Social and Organic. Lectures showing that Socialism is the logical outcome of modern science (Lewis)	2s.
The Militant Proletariat, a discussion of the American working-class and the Socialist Party (Lewis)	2s.
Memoirs of Karl Marx, Delightful personal recollections (Liebknecht)	2s.
The Theoretical System of Karl Marx. Best and completest work on Marx's theories, with replies to critics (Boudin)	4s.

Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History, Antonio Labriola	4s.
Ethics and the Materialistic Conception of Karl Kautsky	4s.
Introduction to Sociology, Arthur M. Lewis	4s.
Landmarks of Scientific Socialism, Engels	4s.
Looking Forward, Philip Rappaport	4s.

AUBURN BRANCH.

The above branch meets every Monday in the Class Room, School of Arts, Queen-street at 7.45 p.m.

Propaganda meetings are held every Friday evening at "Bundock," corner Auburn-road and Queen-street, at 8.15 p.m.

Those who desire to join should give the names to the branch Secretary,
J. J. KEGG.

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The sub-card competition from January 1st. to March 31st., resulted as follows:—

1st. Ray Everitt 46. 2nd. Chas. Wynter 42. 3rd. C. Hill 32.

Other Comrades also did well and altogether over 160 new subscribers were secured during the three months.

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